Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—31.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY DECEMBER 30, 1824. [NO. 395.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms. Persons who send us advertisements are requested to note the number of insertions on the margin or they will be continued till further orders (tf) and charged accordingly. The expense for every insertion after the first is half that of the first, unless there is a contract by the year or quarter.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cassimere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Heavy.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
8-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO;

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

Wilson & Binney,

HAVING commenced the commission business in New York for the sale of southern produce will make liberal advances on all consignments, forwarded to their House.

Reference

Messrs. CALVIN W. HOW & Co. } N. York.
VALENTINE PETTINGELL & Co. }
AMOS BINNEY Esq. } Boston.
JOHN BINNEY Esq. }
CHURCHILL & COLLAMORE }
DODD & BARNARD, Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 16, 1824—8t400pd.

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash

ALSO,

40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.

Fayetteville, October 14. 1824—384tf

Just received and for sale, several neat

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824—67tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56tf.

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box best iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th. 1824—388tf.

FOR SALE,

22 Hhds Sugar,
41 Bbls do.
4 do. Loaf do.
22 Hhds Molasses,
2 do. Coffee,
3 bags do.
30 Bags do.
5 Tons Swedes Iron,
2 do. Castings,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
9 Bbls Gin,
10 do. Pork,
1000 Bushels Turks Island Salt
1500 do Liverpool do
500 do Sound do
10 Ps. Cotton Bagging.

W. WHITEHEAD & Co.

Fayetteville. October 21, 1824—385tf

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars,
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee,
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira } WINES.
2 do. Colmanor }
4 do. L P Teneriffe }
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Florant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons wedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street

For terms apply to T. H

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

WILKINGS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR AUCTION STORE, H STREET,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

3 Pipes superior Cognac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 hhds and 17 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axe,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

H. G. NELSON.

HAS just received ninety five Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the *most Fashions*, which are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

20 doz. Morocco Hats
5 cases Wool do
20 doz. Morocco Skins
50 Calf and Morocco Pocket Books
50 Reams Writing Paper
20 Nests Packing Trunks, &c.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

Fayetteville, November 11, 1824—388tf

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

A. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 19, 1824.—76tf

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

Has Just Received, and offers

FOR SALE,

2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, coarse and fine—500 Allum do.
15 tons Bar Iron—flat, round and square, assorted—5 bundles Sheet Iron—Hoop Iron—Share Moluds—Castings—German and Blister Steel—Still and cross-cut Saws Iron Wire,
40 Boxes Tin Plates,
50 Bags prime *COFFEE*—10 Boxes, 10 catty's each, Hyson TEA—1 box Gunpowder Tea, in 2 lb canisters.
Loaf & Lump Sugar, in barrels—10 hhds Muscovado Sugar—Bags Pepper and Pimento.
20 hhds Molasses—4 hhds N. E. Rum—Jamaica & W. I. Rum,
1 pipe genuine *Cogniac* Brandy—Peach & Apple Brandy, in barrels,
1 pipe genuine Holland Gin—1 hhd old Nor. do.
4 qur. casks Malaga Wine—2 do Sicily Madeira superior do.
3 casks cheese—6 boxes codfish—50 bbls Northern Porter,
30 barrels & half barrels, No. 1, 2 & 3, Mackerel,
25 reams Wrapping paper—100 straws ½ pr. tumb'ls
40 bags Shot—12 Kegs Dupont's and Bloomfield's Gun-powder,
4 bales white Domestic Goods—also, *Plaids* and Stripes.
Men's fine Water proof Hats—Roram & wool do.
Men's fine and coarse shoes—children's do.—Ladies calf skin shoes, a superior article—do Morocco do.
Cotton cards in boxes & half boxes
Cotton bagging and twine for do.
Pomeroy's patent Razor Strops, with steel paste,
Pearl Ash, in Kegs—1 ton Logwood—ground do.
Fustic and Redwood—Lamp Blacking—White Lead, Glass and putty—4 bbls Linseed Oil—Lamp and Tanner's Oil—clover seed—stone Lime—4 crates Crockery ware—2 hampers Bottles,

ALSO—A general assortment of fresh Dry Goods—Hardware and cutlery.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16th, 1824.—396—tf.

Cheese, Mackerel, &c.

20 CASKS Goshen cheese,
10 bbls. Albany double Ale,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
3 bbls. Tanner's Oil,

Just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—395.

REMOVAL.

L. R. MARTENSE has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Cotton Cards, Straw Bonnets, Men's Imitation Beaver Hats, &c. at wholesale and retail.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—393tf.

E. E. Lewis.

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.

20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz fine ivory shell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.

The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th, 1824—383tf.

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E LEWIS.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

New Goods.

JUST received and now opening, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, cheaper than ever, together with a complete assortment of *FANCY DRY GOODS* of every description, which are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, as low as can be bought in the place for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves. A. WHITING.

Fayetteville, November 17, 1824.—389tf

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1824—393tf.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

CABINET MAKER.

C. J. TOOKER.

Notice.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from the town of Clinton, will sell at Public Auction, on the 14th of January next, the Houses and Lots where he now resides, consisting of a large and commodious Dwelling House, well calculated for a house of public entertainment: a complete store house with every conveniency, also out houses and garden all in good repair. Six and twelve months credit will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ISAIAH THOMPSON.

Sampson county, Dec. 16, 1824—8t395.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by Book Account or Note—more particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, for one, two, three and four years, will please to come forward and settle them before the 1st day of January next, or they will surely find them in an officer's hands for collection.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Fayetteville, December 16, 1824—393tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather	Plated bridle bits
Skirting and hog skins	Stirrup irons,
Calf skins & shoe binding	Spurs
Large English sheep skins	Saddle moulding
Common do do	Brass spurs
Cochineal and wood red morocco	Stirrup irons
	Tacks
Green and yellow do	Cut tacks
Black Curracoa do	Saddle trees
Ladies' and men's saddles	Straining webs
Saddle bags and valices	Cotton and worsted webs
Black and russett bridles	Saddlers hammers
Martingales	Pincers
Hard leather trunks	Knives
Hair trunks	Needles
Black varnish	Spring thong gig whips
Plated coach and gig harness mounting	Plated mounted do
	Coach do
Japanned do do do	Twig do

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Fayetteville, October 7. 1824—392tf.

WILL BE DRAWN

IN THE CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA,

On the 5th of January next,

AND COMPLETED IN A FEW MINUTES,

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class.

YATES & M'INTYRE Managers.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	PRIZE OF	$50,000
1	- -	20,000
1	- -	10,000
2	- -	5,000
1	- -	4,720
20	- -	1,000
30	- -	500
51	- -	100

Besides the above, there are an innumerable number of

50, 20 and 10 dollars.

ORDERS for TICKETS and SHARES,

In the above splendid LOTTERY, will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, where all lottery information may be had gratis.

Whole Ticket, $10 | Quarter Ticket $2 50
Half " 5 | Eighth " 1 25

☞Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, will meet with prompt attention.

Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1824—393.

Quantico Canal Lottery

OF VIRGINIA.

FIFTH CLASS.

To be drawn the 8th day of February, 1826.

A. M'INTYRE, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000 is	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7800	4	31,200
8760 *Prizes*,		$79,170
15600 *Blanks*.		
24360 *Tickets*.		

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

TICKETS AND SHARES

May be had on application at the Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Whole Tickets,	$4
Half do.	2
Quarter do.	1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

☞Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.

December 16 1824—393tf

Trustees Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Jacob Rhodes to the subscribers, bearing date the 10th day of September 1824; we shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 8th of January next, twenty-six likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of three months will be given to purchasers, they giving note and approved security. S. THOMPSON.

THOS. RHODES, } Trustees.

Lumberton, Dec. 2, 1824—6t396.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824—382tf

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months and send their accounts for settlement to this office.

Valuable and Interesting Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale on the 30th day of December, if not sold previous at private sale, the following Tracts, viz. The plantation where I now reside, containing 2300 acres of which there are about 180 acres cleared in four different places, and also a grist mill, and cotton gin, also another mill-seat on a never failing stream about the middle of said land, on which considerable improvements have been made, and in a good neighborhood for custom. The above land is equal in fertility to any in the Piney woods of Richmond and may be divided into four different plantations to suit purchasers.

Also 600 acres in Hawkins' Neck in said county, on which there is a small improvement

Also 1268 acres in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber river well known by the name of the Red Banks on which there is an excellent store and dwelling house and suitable out houses.

Also an undivided half of 1160 acres in Robeson county, known by the name of the White Oak.

Also 100 acres on Lower Little River, Cumberland county granted to Neill McGill.

Also 160 acres of land in Elin is the North West quarter of section five, of Township five North in range, five east. Any person wishing to view the lands in Richmond, may apply to the subscriber and the red banks will be shown by Gilbert Sellers, Esq.

The lands on which I reside, will be sold on said day, and those in Robeson, on the 1st day of Jan. Terms will be made accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the days of sales for which indisputable titles will be given.

NEILL SINCLAIR.

Richmond County, Dec. 9 1824—394

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

392tf S. W. WILLIAMS.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*

392tf with the Will annexed.

Sheriffs' Sale.

THE following tracts of land, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Court and charges due thereon, will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in January next, viz.—

640 acres on the lower side Morgan's road, adjoining the lands of Isaac Smith, Blount, not listed 1280 acres granted to John C[illegible] owner unknown

300 acres S. W. of [illegible]ell, adjoining the lands of McCrummin, Henderson and others, formerly the property of D. McALPIN, Sheriff, listed.

Lumberton, Dec. [illegible] 1824—3t395.

MISCELLANY.

LORD BYRON.

Copy of a letter from Captain Hardy to Colonel Stanhope, Messolonghi, (Greece) April 29, 1824

"My dear Col.—With all my anxiety I could not get here before the third day.—It was the second, after having crossed the first great torrent, that I met some soldiers from Messolonghi. I had let them all pass me, ere I had resolution enough to inquire the news from Messolonghi. I then rode back and demanded of a straggler the news. I heard nothing more than—Lord Byron is dead.—and I proceeded on in gloomy silence. With all his faults, I love him truly: he is connected with every event of the most interesting years of my wandering life: his every day companion, we lived in ships, boats, and in tents to gether—we had no secrets—[illegible] and though we often differed in opinion we never quarrelled. If it gave me pain witnessing his frailties, he only wanted a little exertion, of mine, or rather by one great effort to wipe out the memory of those deeds which his enemies had begun rather freely to descant on in the public prints, and to make his name as great in glorious acts, as it already was by his writings.

"He wrote some the other day on his thirty-sixth year, strongly expressive of his inability sixty years, for he was not long at composing them. It is here among at his papers:—

"If thou regret thy youth, why live?
The land of heavenly death
Is here. Up to the fields and give
Away thy breath.
Seest thou not Greece,' she is awake!
Awake, my spirit!

"He died on the 19th April, at 6 o'clock P. M. after the two last days he was altogether insensible, and died so, apparently without pain. From the first moment of his illness he expressed on this, as on all former occasions, his disgust of pain and fondness of life. He talked chiefly of Ada, both in his sensible and insensible state. He had much to say, and many directions to leave, as was manifest from his calling Fletcher, Tita, Parry to his bed side; but his words, after he could articulate nothing distinctly, "Ada—my sister—wife—say—do you understand my directions?" said he to Fletcher. After muttering thus for half an hour, about—"Say this to Ada,"—"this to my sister,"—wringing his hands.—"Say a word, my lord," said Fletcher.—"What's a pity said he," "for 'tis now too late—for I shall die or go mad." He then raved, said—"I will not live a madman, for I can destroy myself." I know the reason of this fear he had of losing his senses; he had lately on his voyage from Italy, read with deep interest, Swift's life, and was always talking to me of his horrible fate.—Byron's malady was a rheumatic fever; was brought on by getting wet after violent perspiration from hard riding, and neglecting to change his clothes. Its commencement was trifling. On the 10th he was taken ill, his doctors urged him to be bled, but this was one of his greatest prejudices—he abhorred bleeding. Medicine was not efficient; the fever gained rapid ground, and on the third day the blood showed a tendency to mount to his head, he then submitted to bleeding, but it proved too late; it had already affected his brain and this caused his death. Had he submitted to bleeding on its first appearance, he would have assuredly recovered in a few days. On opening him, a great quantity of blood was found in the head and brain; the latter, his brain, the Dr. says, was a third greater in quantity than is usually found, weighing four pounds. His heart is likewise strikingly large, but performed its functions feebly, and was very exhausted; his liver much too small, which was the reason of that deficiency of bile, which necessitated him to continually stimulate his stomach by medicine. His liver was in a perfect state of health and soundness. They say his only malady was a strong tendency of the blood to mount to the head, and weakness of the vessels there; that he could not, for this reason, have lived more than six or seven years. I [illegible] exactly minutes and this but [illegible] to write me a minute account of his illness, death, and state of his body.

"His remains are preparing to send, by way of Zante, to England, he having left no directions on this head. I shall ever regret I was not with him when he gave up his mortality.

"Your pardon Stanhope, that I have turned aside from the great cause in which I am embarked. But this is no private grief: the world has lost its greatest man—I say best friends; and that must be my excuse for having filled a letter with this one subject. To-morrow—for Mavrocordato has delayed my courier till his letters are ready—I will return to duty. "Your's very sincerely,

"EDWARD TRELAWNY."

No pride of talents, nor haughtiness of spirit, can entirely eradicate that natural and feminine sentiment which impels a woman to look up to a man as a superior being. Indeed, so instinctively does her heart demand this distinction for the object of its choice, that, even in the most ill assorted attachments, wherein passion has completely usurped the place of reason, it is curious to observe how this feeling still asserts its power, and how tenacious it becomes in magnifying the slightest merits in the most worthless characters, and creating for it imaginary claims to regard and to submission. "She saw God in him." Milton has truely and beautifully said.

We were among the number of those, who gave Riley credit for at least one third of the tough tales told in his Narrative; but we must confess the following has very sensibly weakened our faith in any one particular of it.—The great *Munchausen* must now yield the palm and young Wilding learn his business hereafter of this *old Wilding*.—*Metropolitan.*

Rattle Snakes.—As the people at a distance may not be aware of the abundance of these reptiles, in some parts of Ohio, we can give them some idea, by the following fact, as related by Captain Riley, whose book is familiar to the generality of readers. The Captain happening to fall in with the commissioners who were locating the Black Swamp road, the subject of surveying, &c. was naturally introduced, when he related his experience. He said, when he had been surveying in the neighborhood of his new town, he was aware that the country abounded with rattle snakes, and he had the precaution to bandage his legs with woolen leggings, after the Indian fashion. Sometimes in the extensive prairies through which he had to run straight lines, he was obliged to keep his eye on an object half a mile or so ahead—and he had always found himself entangled about the legs in the course of his progress, with brush or rubbish, as he at first supposed, but to his utter astonishment, on coming out, he found from fifty to a hundred weight of Rattle Snakes hanging to each legging!—*New Lisbon Gaz.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser, December 19.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Allyn visited the family of General La Fayette at Le Grange, and left them all well on 20th October. He has brought letters for the General and his son. Capt. A. has also brought out a Portrait of the General, intended as a present to Congress, by M. Scheffer (painter) of Paris.

A letter from Havre of the 2d ult. says that there were 54,000 bales of cotton sold in Liverpool during the month of October, at a small advance.

The Captain General of Madrid has published a Royal Decree, declaring all those guilty of high treason who have manifested since the 1st of October, 1823, either by word, writing, or deed their opposition to the legitimate rights of the throne or their adhesion to the *soi disant* constitution of Cadiz

The decree also declares those guilty of treason who attempt to seduce their fellow citizens by any means whatever. All who shall excite insurrections for the purpose of making the King act contrary to his will—All freemasons, *carbonerros*, and other societies not comprised in the amnesty of the 1st of August, 1824—and all those who shall hereafter use any seditious language. The punishment may in some cases be altered to imprisonment from two to ten years.

Great consternation prevailed at Madrid in consequence of the above decree, and the city was in a very confused state.

The British frigate Phæton, Capt. Stuart, arrived at Southampton on the 22d Oct. from Malta, with important despatches from Sir Wm. A'Court to his government. She touched on her passage home at Algiers, Gibraltar and Lisbon. The Dutch squadron had left Algiers, the Admiral having failed in his attempt to obtain peace on condition of paying tribute in future. In the mean time the Dey, professing much seem for His Majesty the King of the Low Countries, has allowed him three months to choose between peace and war.

The Phæton brought out a number of Constitutionalists who had to leave their distracted Country. Among them were Mr. Estrada, formerly first Secretary of State, and his son; Gen. Villader, D. Adan, Deputy to the Cortes, and wife, and about twenty army officers.

The timber ship Columbus, has arrived at Deal from Quebec.

The trial of Fauntleroy was to take place on the 30th of October at the Old Baily.

The four first volumes (containing the works of Oliver Goldsmith) of the splendid collection of British Classics, undertaken by Messrs. Galignani and Judges Dibdin; and edited by Washington Irving, Esq. have been published at Paris.

By the packet ship Stephania, arrived at New-York from Havre, Paris papers have been received, to the 26th of October, inclusive. The Editor of that paper, considers as very questionable, the victory of the combined Turks, and Egyptian fleets, over the Greek squadron, which is announced from Smyrna and Constantinople. He remarks, that the place chosen for it, is the same as that of the antecedent engagements in which the Greeks were victorious. The Turkish bulletin is conjectured to have been made for the occasion of the accession of the new Vizier.

At 3 o'clock, on the 25th of October, the body of LOUIS XVIII. was entomed with all the prescriptive funeral pomp, in the Church of St. Dennis. Prince TALLEYRAND, as Grand Chamberlain, carried the banner of France. The funeral service is said to have been a splendid discourse, and the music prepared for the service by the Cherubini, to have been, in all respects, worthy of the renown of this brilliant composer.

Letters from London stated that the British government meant to lower the duty on Foreign Wines, two-fifths, and to exempt them from every other charge.

The Paris opposition papers, complain that the French Court has no real influence over that of Madrid in regard to civil affairs. Executions and proscriptions multiply, and changes in office are incessantly made, in spite of French advice and remonstrance, at Madrid.

A national commercial association was about to be formed in France, under the patronage of the Dauphin—the Duke d'Angouleme—with a capital of ten millions of francs.

The Speech of the King of the Netherlands, at the opening of the States General, on the 18th of October, represents that country to be in a very prosperous condition. The last harvest was abundant.

The Cadmus, arrived at New-York from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 1st ult. On opening the Journal des Debates of the 30th October, we were struck with the following article, under the head of Zante, 20th September:

"It was the 17th inst. that Ibrahim Bey, son of Mehemit Ali, Vizier of Egypt, and M. L——, son-in-law of former Aid-de-Camp of General Grouchy, who had become a Mahometan, arrived at Napoli di Romania, where they surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. The Turkish vessel in which they came contained, a sum of eight millions of Turkish dollars in gold and small coin. The joy of the Greeks was at its height."

Besides this intelligence, we find claimed for the Greeks, a great victory over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets, on the 20th September, considerable success in Thessaly and Epirus.

A letter from Cadiz, dated 10th of October, states that Mr. IZNARDI, who had been appointed *Spanish Minister to this country*, died suddenly when he was about to set out from Madrid for Cadiz, in order to embark on his mission.

FROM COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Baltimore, Dec. 18:—The fast sailing schooner Alisanna, Capt. Southcomb, arrived at Laguayra to demand satisfaction for an insult said to have been offered to the naval flag of France. The circumstances are thus reported: Chaptain Chitty, a distinguished officer in the Colombian service, while cruizing off Cartagena, in the Colombian corvette Venezuela, fell in with the French brig of war Gazelle, then bound, as it is said, to Martinique, and; not liking her appearance, ordered the Captain on board with his papers. With this order the French Captain complied, without remonstrance or resistance, although the respective vessels were of equal force. On his arrival at Martinique, the Captain of the Gazelle was broke and dismissed the navy, and a brig of war, as has been stated, was despatched to Laguayra to demand satisfaction from the Colombian authorities.

Further Particulars.—Since the foregoing paragragh was in type, we have learned from a gentleman who came home in the Alisanna, that the authorities at Laguayra and Caraccas refused to give the satisfaction demanded by the Captain of the French brig of war, and that he had sailed from Laguayra, declaring that he would bring a fleet to enforce the demand. The Colombian authorities alleged that Captain Chitty had made a sufficient apology when he said to the Captain of the "Gazelle"—Now that I see who you are, I regret having subjected you to this inconvenience."

From Peru the intelligence is very favorable to the Patriots. The Caraccas Colombian of the 24th ult. contains an extract of a letter from Bogota, dated October 7, stating that two vessels of war and a transport filled with munitions of war, had been captured by the Patriots in front of Callan, and that that place and Lima had been abandoned by the Spanish.

Fed. Gaz.

There are now five newspapers printed in Greece; two at Missolonghi, the Greek Chronicle and the Greek Telegraph; one at Hydra, called the friend of the Laws; the Athens Free Press; and the Psara Newspaper. If these Journals can be supported, they will do much to aid the cause of Independence.

A project is said to be under consideration for uniting the Danube and the Elbe, by a Canal from Lintz to the Muldan a river in the south of Bohemia. A survey has been made, and if the work is accomplished, a loaded boat will be able to pass from the German Ocean through the heart of Europe, to the Black Sea.

From an article in this week's paper, copied from the Fayetteville Observer, it will be seen that we are already reaping the benefits resulting from the appropriations for the improvement of the *Cape Fear*. One fact like this, is worth a volume of arguments; and will tend, more than any thing else, to satisfy the people, and to convince them that a liberal and judicious application of the public funds to the improvement of our roads and rivers, is true *economy*. In consequence of the improvements on the river below Wilmington during the past season, two ships have arrived at that place to load at the *wharves*; and what is the result? Cotton immediately rose in value from one to one and a half cents per pound! and articles of necessity, or convenience, or luxury, which the farmer may want, will consequently fall in price. Thus he is enabled to sell dearer and buy cheaper. From this fact alone, the farmer and mechanic may calculate the *value* of the services of their representatives, who are endeavoring to abolish the Board of Public Works and put a stop to all our valuable improvements, merely because they cost *money!* and with the hope, by this ruinous mode of *saving*, of becoming popular, as friends to *economy*. But it is easy to see what *economy* like this would lead to.

One great advantage resulting from the improvements of the Cape Fear, will be the building up a commercial town in our own state—an event intimately connected with our prosperity and respectability.—The improvements already made, and those contemplated in this river, will place *Fayetteville*, which is at the head of Steam-Boat navigation, on an equality with commercial towns in the adjoining states; and enable it from possessing a safe and certain navigation to Wilmington, and a direct intercourse, (without the expense of lighterage, from that place) with Europe, to give as high prices for the products of the farmer, and to hold out to him, in every respect, as great inducements, as any other place within marketing distance.—North-Carolina will then cease to pour her treasures into the lap of strangers; her resources will be rapidly developed; our money will be on a par with that of our neighbors; the value of property will be enhanced, and the population of other states will not be swelled by emigrations from our own. These results may be rationally and confidently anticipated from the establishment of a *home market*; and the prospect, at this time, is certainly very flattering, of finding such a market at *Fayetteville*; indeed, even now, we believe it holds out greater inducements and the prospect of better prices, than any commercial town in an adjoining state, not a sea-port.

In making these remarks, we are actuated by no petty jealousy of our neighbors: our sole motive is, the interest of North-Carolina, her happiness and prosperity.—When we see other states straining every nerve to obtain our trade, and to secure to themselves the profits, it would certainly be folly, it would be unpardonable in us, not to exert ourselves to make our own towns the channel of our trade, and to reward the industry and stimulate the enterprize of our citizens, by giving to them its profits. For this purpose, the legislature of this state has already made liberal appropriations, and we doubt not this enlightened policy will be persevered in, until an object so vastly important, both to the prosperity and respectability of the state, shall be fully accomplished.—*ib.*

From the Catawba Journal.

18th Congress. 2d Session.

IN SENATE, Dec. 23, 1824.

The bill "confirming the claim of the heirs of Charles Parent to two tracts of land," and the bill "to amend the judiciary system of the United States," by the creation of three additional circuit courts, severally received a second reading, and the last named was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "authorizing repayment for land warrants sold by the United States," was then taken up; and Mr. VAN DYKE having explained the grounds of the bill, it was ordered to a third reading.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives, "concerning Gen. La Fayette," was brought to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; it was then on motion of Mr. BARBOUR, read a second time; without objection, and taken up in committee of the whole. No amendment or objection being made to the bill in committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate, and, on the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, it was carried with but one audible dissenting voice.—The bill was then, on motion of Mr. SMITH, and by unanimous consent, read the third time, PASSED, *nemine contradicente*, and returned to the other House with a message acquainting therewith.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business; and then Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mons. A. Scheffer, of Paris, presenting to the acceptance of Congress a full length portrait of General La Fayette, which was laid on the table. The letter is in the following terms:

"PARIS, *October* 19, 1824.

"SIR: I send by the ship 'Cadmus,' Captain Francis Allyn, (who has kindly promised to take it on to Washington) a full length portrait of Gen. La Fayette, painted by me, which I pray you to do me the honor to accept, for the Hall of the House of Representatives, over which you preside.

"As the friend and admirer of Gen. La Fayette, and of American Liberty, I feel happy to have it in my power to express in this way, my grateful feelings for the national honors which the free people of the United States are at this moment bestowing on the friend and companion in arms of their illustrious Washington, on the man who has been so gloriously received by you as the 'Nation's Guest.'

"Accept sir, with the above testimony of my sentiments, for your country and for my venerable friend, the sincere assurance of my profound respect

"A. SCHEFFER."

To the Hon. the Speaker of the H. of R.

OCCUPATION OF N. W. COAST.

The engrossed bill "To provide for occupying the Columbia or Oregon river," was read a third time.

Mr. Whipple, with a view to the amendment of the bill, by striking out the 5th section, moving to recommit it; and accompanied his motion by some remarks on the impolicy of attempting the establishment of a Custom-House, and the organization of a Territory, on the coast of the Pacific.

Mr. Floyd made some remarks in reply, and concluded them by a request that the gentleman from New-Hampshire would oblige him by withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Whipple repeated some of his reasons against the 5d section, but would not refuse the request of the gentleman, and therefore withdrew his motion.

But it was renewed by Mr. Cook, of Illinois, who wished to press upon the House the question whether the establishment of the contemplated post, taking from it the effectual possession of that region of country, would not be viewed by England as an infraction of the Treaty of Ghent, by which it was agreed, that, although the country on the Oregon should remain open to the nations during ten years (four of which were yet to come,) the rights of neither the soil should thereby be prejudiced—The establishment of a territory would, of course, lead to an extinguishment of the Indian title, and a permanent taking possession of the country for our own. This he feared, as leading us into difficulties.—He thought it would be better to recommit the bill. Mr. Cook replied to the views yesterday expressed by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Trimble,) in relation to the operation of the Treaty, into which he went at some length, in confirmation of the view he had above taken.

The question on recommitment was then put, and decided in the negative.—And the question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was determined in the affirmative—Ayes 113, Noes 57.

So the bill was passed. Its title was altered, at the suggestion of Mr. Floyd, by omitting the words "Columbia or" before the word Oregon, and then the bill was sent to the Senate.

And then the House adjourned to Monday next.

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 23, 1824.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1820, pointing out the duty of Guardians.

Mr. Hill presented a bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Franklin; and

Mr. Wellborn presented a bill to amend the laws now in force, directing the manner of selling lands for taxes—which were read the first time.

The bill authorizing the County Courts of Caswell and Buncombe to appoint Wardens of the Poor, to build a poor, or work house, and for other purposes, was read and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole house, Mr Wilson in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill to carry into effect a contract entered into by Benj. Robbins and William Robards, commissioners on the part of the State, with certain Indians of the Cherokee Nation. After some time, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments to the House, which were concurred in and the bill passed its second reading, yeas 32 nays 21.

Friday, Dec. 24.—Mr. Hargrave the Senator from Davidson, obtained leave of absence, for the remainder of the session.

The following bills were ordered to be enrolled, and have therefore become laws, viz: the bill authorizing the County Courts of Duplin and Pasquotank to appoint a committee of Finance, and the bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Beaufort County.

Mr. McLeary presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, to incorporate the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg, which was read the first time.

The bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battallion musters in this state, was on motion of Mr. Wilson of Beaufort, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred for the suppression of

the small-pox in Washington, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the treaty with the Cherokee Indians.—Mr Seawell proposed an amendment which was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to compel the Banks of the State to pay specie in certain cases, which was read the third time and rejected, 34 to 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Baily presented a bill, authorizing the County Court's of Pasquotank, to purchase one or more acres of land for the use of said county.

Mr. Polk presented a bill, to amend an act passed in 1822, to amend an act passed in 1821, To provide for the execution of process, where there shall be no proper Sheriff to execute the same.

Mr. J. Smith, a bill to establish and lay off a town on the lands of James Gordon in Anson County.

Mr. Stanly, a bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Stanly from the committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is not expedient to take from the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the jurisdiction of the pleas of the state which they now possess and give them to the Superior Court.

Mr. Graham presented a bill appointing commissioners to lay off a road from Lincolnton to Morganton.—Read the first time.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill, more effectually to guard against corruption in elections—which being read, Mr. Hines moved for the indefinite postponement, which passed in the negative 100 to 25.

Mr. Haywood from the committee of Privileges and Elections to whom was referred the petition of Phil. Alston of Chatham county, complaining the election of Richard C. Cotten of said county, made a report in favor of said Cotten retaining his seat. After considerable debate, the report was laid on the table until Tuesday next, to afford time to the Speaker to issue his summons commanding Henry Patterson and Joseph Brown to appear before the House to be examined touching the case. It is to ascertain whether Mr. Cotten possesses the quantity of land, constitutionally entitling him to a seat.

Friday Dec. 24.—Mr. J. A. Hill from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to complete the road from Huntsville in Surry county, to the Virginia line by way of Bowerville in Ashe reported that it is expedient to pass the same, which was concurred in, and the bill read the first time.

The bill to authorize and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein directed, &c. &c. was read the first time. Mr. Vail moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 79 to 44.

Mr. Strong presented a bill to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of the Thoroughfare between Cedar Island and Drum's Point, in Carteret county. Read the first time.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1822 to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufacture within this State, was amended and passed its second reading. Mr. Helme moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 65 to 59.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at November Term, A. D. 1824, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the County of New Hanover—Letters of Administration, on the estate of *ARCHIBALD TAYLOR*, deceased, were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to myself at Fayetteville, or to John Taylor, in Wilmington, who is duly authorised by me, to grant discharges; and those who have demands against the same, are requested to present them for liquidation as above, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

ANGUS TAYLOR. *Adm'r.*

November 13. 1824—46tf6.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at Fall Term, A. D. 1823, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Bladen—the subscriber proved the last Will and Testament of Jonathan Smith, deceased and qualified as Executor thereto.

All persons indebted to the estate of said Jonathan Smith, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, will present them for liquidation within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS F SMITH. Ex'r.

Bladen County, December 9, 1824—2tamf3m

John Martin's Estate.

THE subscriber having at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Moore, March Term 1824, been qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Martin, late of said county, deceased.

GIVES NOTICE,

to all those having claims against said Estate, to have them properly authenticated and presented within the time limited by law or their claims will be barred of recovery. And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

MURDOCH MARTIN. *Ex'r.*

Moore County, Dec. 16th, 1824.—396—3t.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 30. 1824.

Latest from Liverpool.—The ship Baltic, arrived at New-York, on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 6th ult. the papers are distitute of any important local or foreign news. An improvement had taken place in *Cotton*—Georgia 8¾ to 10d—New-Orleans 8½ to 11d. 25450 bales had been sold at Liverpool during the week ending the 30th of October, at an advance of ¼ on low qualities; on the 6th ult. Cotton had a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

Our own market as might be expected, has been considerably enlivened by the above news. Being Christmas holidays, the quantity of produce coming in, is small compared with the large arrivals for the last month. Our Prices Current has been corrected this morning, and exhibits a fair account of this market as it now is.—It will be recollected, that the prospect of crops in this country in October were exceedingly gloomy; it is bottomed upon these accounts, that the rise has taken place in Liverpool—the departure from this country in November, will have carried more favorable accounts; a depression may therefore be expected to take place—we would advise our planting friends to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to take advantage of the present excitement.

Our market still continues to be abundantly supplied with Goods of all kinds, as may be seen by the "Commercial Reports." Orders are in the hands of the Commission Mercnants, for the purchase of all kinds of produce, which still continues to pour in, in unsual quantities for the season. The river is still in fine boating order, and we have every thing that we could desire to secure a continuance of the trade, which has thus far progressed so favorably.

We purpose in our next, to publish a summary of the Exports and Imports, for the last three months, and to continue such a report monthly during the season.

The Legislature by joint resolution adjourned from Friday last, over Christmas day, to Monday.—*Raleigh Register.*

The bill organizing three Supreme Courts in different parts of the State (in place of the present Supreme Court) was yesterday rejected by the House of Commons, 67 to 54 votes:

And the Senate passed the bill for reducing the Board of Internal Improvements from six members to three, giving them the power of retaining the Civil Engineer at the lowest salary for which he can be engaged.—*ib*

CONGRESS.—This body have passed a bill relative to Gen. LA FAYETTE, which if nothing else be done during the whole session, will immortalize the present Congress. The bill authorizes an issue of stock, dated July 4, 1824, to the amount of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in favour of Maj. Gen. La Fayette. The stock is to bear an annual interest of six per cent, payable quarter yearly and redeemable December 31st 1834. The bill further grants to Gen. La Fayette, an entire township (twenty-three thousand and forty acres) of the public lands, to be located under the authority of the President of the United States. The bill passed in the Senate 37 to 7; and in the House of Representatives it passed 166 to 26.—*ib.*

The bill has at length passed the House of Representatives, which has been for several years on the tapis, for occupying the Mouth of the Oregon or Columbia River.—It has been so amended as not to contemplate, even prospectively, a civil or territorial form of government. The occupation will therefore, for the present, be purely military.

The aboriginal name of the River, Oregon will be restored to it, if this bill passes the Senate in its present shape, and we are glad of it. It is a sonorous word, and significant—the meaning of it being, when translated, *The River that runs to the West.*

Nat. Int.

Among the prisoners for debt in the Baltimore goal, there were lately one person for a four pence ha'penny, one for nine pence, one for 27 cents, one for 30, and one for 49 cents.

A merchant at Gottenburgh has invented a machine which can manufacture 10,000 nails in a minute.

Mr. Chastain Clarke, of Richmond, who in consequence of a dream, procured a ticket in the National Lottery which drew the $100,000 prize, but who was kept out of it by the defalcation of the Manager, has obtained a verdict for $85,000 (the amount due him after deducting the 15 per cent.) against the Corporation of Washington, with interest from the time the prize should have been paid.

A survey has been made of the proposed Canal from Lake Champlain to the river St. Lawrence. The distance will be 143 miles.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED since our last—Boat Glasgow, with 3000 bus. Turk's Island Salt, to Cameron & Townes, O. P. Stark and D. Thompson.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA, and Tow Boat Com. PERRY, with 2 hhds. coffee and 52 kegs nails to C. & P. Mallett—3 crates 1 tierce and 2 boxes merchandize to Hall & Johnson—25 bags coffee to H. W. Ayer—10 half bbls. buck-wheat flour to O. P. Stark—24 bbls. spirits to D. Thompson—195 plough shares, 311 pieces castings and 51 bars iron to Whitehead & Co—14 bbls. and casks oysters, 4 bbls oranges, 17 boxes dry goods, and 1980 bus. salt, to sundry persons.

DEPARTED, Boat William James with 179 bbls. flour, 92 bales cotton, 15 hhds. and 100 kegs tobacco, and 38 casks flax seed.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig William, Morse, from Port-au-Prince.

Sloop Niantic, Way, from New-York.

Sloop Fair Haven, Kelly, from Charleston.—Passenger Wm. Smith.

CLEARED,

Ship Minerva, Safford, for Liverpool, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig William Henry, M'Kenzie, for Martinique, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Dingleys, Cowing, for Barbadoes, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, Russell, for Jamaica, by Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schr. Byron, Beardsley, for New-York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Ontario, Faunce, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Thacher, Morgan, for Martinique, by T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Smith, for Martinique, by James Usher.

Schr. Salumith, Norris, for———, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Arrived since the Recorder of Saturday 25th.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, from New-York.

Schr. Empire, Mildrum, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Almira, Harding, from N. York, to Robert W. Brown.

Sloop Active, Coleman, from Baltimore, to Elijah Dickinson.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty	From	To
Beef Prime Mess	-		D.	D. C.
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 [illegible]	
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	4	4
Peach,	-	do.	4	4
Bacon,	- -	lb.		
Beeswax,	- -	do.		
Butter,	- -	do	1	
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	21	
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	18	1
2d & 3d qual.		do	17	0
Candles, Mould,		do	1	1
Spermaceti,		do		
Cotton,		do	12½	34
Corn,	- -	bushel	85	
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	
Tea	-	do	13	
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	90	92½
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	4	4
Superfine		do	5	
Fish, Herrings		do	4 00	
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb		
West India,		do		
Iron,	- -	100 lb.	4 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 50	
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,	- -	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting		do	30	35
Sole		do	28	30
Bridle		side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar		lb.	8	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	
Molasses,	-	gallon,	28	30
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	7	7 50
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	59	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	35	40
Oil, Carriers		barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed		gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	13 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	22	23
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon.	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	42½	45
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	- -	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	10 50	11 50
Common,		do	8	9
Loaf.	-	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,		bush	85	90
Turks Island,		do	75	80
St. Ubes, &c.		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	6½	
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow,	-	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	-	do.	1 20	1 [illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3½	4
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	-	bush.	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon.	32½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

THEATRE.

Positively the Last Night but One.

The public are respectfully informed, the *Theatre* will close on Saturday the 1st Jan. 1825.

This Evening, December 30, 1824.

Will be presented the new popular and patriotic Play in Five Acts, call'd

LA FAYETTE,

OR,

The Castle of Olmutz,

Written by S. WOODWORTH, of New-York:

And performed at the *Theatres New-York, Philadelphia, Boston,* and *Charleston.*

This Play contains so exact the life of our "*National Guest,*" that it has been the admiration of all who has witnessed its representation.

To conclude with the Musical Opera, of the

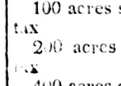
POOR SOLDIER,

With all the original MUSIC.

☞For Characters—see bills.

Thursday, December 30.

Valuable Estate for Sale.



TWO Lots on the South East corner of the Court House Square, in the Town of Fayetteville, with commodious buildings, and five Stands for Public Houses, equal, if not superior to any in the state.

ALSO,

A ten acre lot, fronting on Rowan, Chatham Moore, and Hillsborough streets, adjoining the lands of John Armstrong, Esq. beautiful situation for private families, on accommodating terms.—For further particulars, apply to John Armstrong Esq. or to D. D. Salmon, Esq. who lives on the premises, or to the subscribers in Sampson county.

HARDY ROYAL,
A. MONK.

December 22, 1824.—395 6w6t

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of A. & C. H. MONK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. MONK.
C. H. MONK

December 23. 1824—3t397

NOTICE.

THE negroes belonging to the estate of Jas. McRackan Jr. dec'd, will be hired at the Town House, on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1825 for the year.

JNO. HUSKE, *Guardian*

December 30, 1824—1t

Sheriffs' Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in February next, all the following tracts of lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs.

FLEA HILL DISTRICT.

100 acres swamp land listed by John Culbreath, tax	$2 50
200 acres on the head of Taylor Hole creek, tax	83
400 acres on Black Mingo, tax	1 84
122 do on Malay's Pocosson, listed by John Davis, tax	23
1061 do on the Turkey Pearch, listed by David Bowie, tax	2 44
242 do on the Flat Swamp, listed by David Howe, for Moses Cox and wife, tax	3 35
210 do on the Turkey Pearch, listed by D. Howe for same, tax	46
9 1-10 do on Hay-Mount, listed by do. for do. tax	46
235 do on the Flat Swamp, tax	3 35
216 do on Flea Hill, tax	46
9 1-10 do on Hay-Mount, listed by David Howe for Joseph John Cole, tax	46

LOCK'S CREEK DISTRICT.

300 do on Harrison's Creek, listed by Thoophilus Autry, tax	1 39
105 do on Sugg's Creek, listed by Neill Bizzard, tax	46
539 do on Cedar Creek, listed by Joseph Charlton, tax	2 07
447 do on Sandy Creek, listed by Daniel Culbreath, tax	1 03
50 do on Buck's Creek, for the heirs of Arch'd Culbreath, tax	23
100 do on the Cut Swamp, for the heirs of Nevin Culbreath, tax	23
100 do on Buck's creek, listed by Jesse Dukemenear, tax	23
80 do adjoining the town line, listed by ditto tax	1 84
300 do on Sandy creek, listed by Aaron Hair, tax	3 45
400 do listed by Samuel Phearis, tax	2 30
150 do in Harrison's creek, listed by Daniel Ray tax	35
236 do listed by Hugh Simpson, tax	80
42 do on the Gum Swamp, listed by Fleet Hall, tax	10

UNLISTED LANDS.

112 acres on the flat swamp, joining Charles McAlister, the property of John Crumpler, Sampson county, tax	1 55
100 do on Black River, formerly owned by Robert Sterling, Moore county, tax	23

JOHN BLACK *Sheriff*,
By D. McLERAN, *D. S.*

December 16, 1824—393tds

100 Ps Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—381tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee

For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the present Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Janet Mumford, deceased, late of this town, give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement.

W. H. MOFFETT,
ROBERT T. GOODWIN, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN MACRAE,

Fayetteville Dec. 10—3t 396.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville for the present year, to supervise the general interests of the Academy, and to attend and report upon the results of the Semi-Annual Examinations, have in conformity with their duty witnessed sufficient of the present examination, to declare their entire approbation of the good government of the School, and the progress of the pupils generally in every branch of instruction.

The inequalities between the several members of the different classes, as regards either their moral conduct, their regular attendance upon the duties of the School, or advancement in their studies, have appeared so few and so slight as to make it too difficult a task to discriminate between their respective merits.

The Committee, therefore, in this instance departed from what has been customary, and have not awarded distinctions between the members of the respective classes—it being too difficult a task to do justice, and invidious where all were highly approved.

Too much credit cannot be given to the teachers in every branch of the institution, for their zeal, diligence and talents displayed in every department of their duty, and in promoting the success and welfare of the Academy.

In conclusion, we have only to say, that our Academy under its present auspices is an honor to our town, and to those who preside over it, and a blessing to the rising generation.

L. D. HENRY
JOHN HUSKE.
JOHN MACRAE.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JAMES HOOPER.
GILBERT ECCLES.
W. H. MAFFETT.

Fayetteville, December [illegible] 12

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THE next quarter will commence on the first Monday of January next.

WM. HAMILTON.

Fayetteville, December 23. 1824—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Fall Term, 1824.

MALCOM PATTERSON & WIFE,
vs.
COLL MURPHY and the Adm'rs of Dan'l Buie.

IT appearing to the Court that Coll Murphy, one of the defendants in the bill of complaint mentioned, lives without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer three months, for Coll Murphy to appear at the next Term of this Court to answer, plead or demur to said bill. Copy. JAS. STORM, *C. M. E.*

December 25, 1824—394 3m

Sale in Bladen County.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, sundry personal property belonging to the estate of the late P. A. Turbe, Esq. to wit—9 negroes, one yoke of oxen, 3 milch cows and calves, a small stock of hogs, a quantity of bacon, and all the remaining articles on the plantation hitherto unsold, including the late crop of corn, fodder, hay, &c.

Terms made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

P. A. TURBE LINGHAST.
Executor of P. A. Turbe.

December 16, 1824—393

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has left his notes and accounts with John D. Eccles, Esq. for collection.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. [illegible], 1824—8t98 pr.

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boat and Shop Makers, to whom first rate wages and constant employment will be given by

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—384tf

☞The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel is requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward his account to this place.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11. 1824—388tf

Wanted to hire by the month 3 or 4 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale by

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4. 1824—74tf

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Cameron Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1824.—392tf

To Back Country Wagoners and other Travellers Camping out.

BEWARE of trespassing on the enclosures of persons residing in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Where wood is scarce for camping people, they sometimes make free to climb fences and cut wood inside of the enclosures. We follow this example and got ourselves into difficulties by it—the owners *lawed us.* We, therefore, caution others from being guilty of a like offence, particularly on the road which lead northwardly from the town—Gilmore's, &c.

Witness,—LUKE FORTUNE,
GRANT ALLIN.
JOHN TILLY,
RICHARD [illegible]OD.

Fayetteville, December 15 1824—395396

GALES'S

NORTH-CAROLINA,

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART BIRD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—39[illegible]

POETRY.

And softer seem'd each enchanting tone

MY ROSE, MY RING & BRAID OF HAIR.

I would not give this rose I hold,
For a bright chain of burnish'd gold;
No, not for diamonds richer far,
In brilliance than yon brilliant star;
For oh, it is the pledge of love;
Of trembling, dear, delightful love,
And it will deck my hair so gay
When New-Year comes, my wedding day.

I would not give this ring I wear,
For crowns of jewels rich and rare,
No, not for all the lands between
St. Mary's and our village green;
For this too is the pledge of love,
Of fervent, fond, devoted love:
And it shall deck my hair so gay,
When New-Year brings my wedding day.

I would not give this braid of hair,
For all the gems that monarchs wear,
No, nor if it would purchase all
That blooms in glory's coronal;
For this too is the gift of love,
Of tender, youthful, constant love:
And oh, how I shall love to wear,
My rose, my ring, and braid of hair.

POLITICS, HISTORY, &c.

Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
From toil to [illegible] *study every change.*

Fragments [illegible]s from the South.

Our people scan the deportment of those who are better dressed than themselves with a deal of attention, and quickly detect any airs they may give themselves.—If the stranger is inclined to treat them as if their coats were as good as his, they will fight for him, if necessary, but it will sometimes go hard with him if he takes even such freedoms with them as they would quietly receive from their equals. Bullying, airs of superiority, will do nothing but irritate our people, who are sufficiently acquainted with the world to know that a man's claims to importance are exactly in an inverse ratio to his pretensions; and possess sufficient of the spirit of manly freedom to treat the insolence of a fine coat and equipage with more severity than that of a beggar.

The difference between the people of a free state, and those of a despotic government, seems to be, that the former display their spirit by *bristling* up at those above, and stooping to those below; while the latter demonstrate their want of it by cringing to the rich, and trampling on the poor. The former will keep the middle of the road when a coach is coming, but will share it with a cart, while the latter will drive into a ditch to get out of the way of an equipage, and make themselves amends by running over the first beggar they meet. Despotic states are fine places for rich people to travel through;—but free ones are the refuge, and the paradise, of those who have no claims to distinction, except what they derive from their Maker.

The industrious farmer, even in the wild recesses of the mountains, is ever a harmless honest being, with whom the lonely stranger may eat, and drink, and sleep in safety. The hope of gain is, with him, but a gentle impulse, which leads to the violation of no law, the commission of no crime—to attain the object. The dews, the showers, and the sunshine of heaven, are the sources of his prosperity; and thus is he ever led to a feeling of dependence on the bounties of Providence, by *his interest being more closely connected with the operations of nature, which lead us directly to a contemplation of the Deity.*

No wonder, then, that the cultivators of the land are those who constitute the real wholesome strength and virtue of every civilized country; since they daily look to the heavens and to the earth alone for their support—and consequently feel their dependence on the one, and their inseparable connexion with the other.—*ib*

To minds of an ordinary cast, patient indolence under settled prospects comes as a matter of course; it requres no effort, and is endured without suffering. But to spirits of a more enthusiastic nature, what penance so hard to be borne as that which imposes stillness and inaction? To be calm and peaceful, is with them to be nothing—worse than nothing. Philosophers have spoken, and experience still speaks, and every thing in nature indicates, that earthly felicity can only dwell in the pursuit of simple quiet pleasures. But what are these lessons to those souls of fire, which, whilst the world goes round, will ever be found therein.

Smoking Tobacco.—This is proved to be such a real enjoyment, that a confirmed smoker shall be blindfolded after taking three whiffs; and let him keep his fingers from the bowl, or heated part of the pipe, puff away for ten minutes, and he shall not know whether his pipe is alight, or otherwise!

MEXICAN UNITED STATES.

The new constitution is much like that of ours, but there are the following peculiarities:

The President cannot be re-elected but after the intermission of four years. The President and Vice President are chosen directly by the Legislatures of the several states. They are forbidden to leave the territory of the republic, without the assent of Congress, during the time that they are in office, and for a year afterwards. The President cannot command the national forces in person without the previous consent of Congress; and several close restrictions are imposed upon him specially, with regard to the imprisonment or arrest of any individual, and the least intermeddling with private property of any description.

A "council of government," composed of half the members of the Senate, one member for each State, is established to act in the recess of Congress. The Vice-President of the Republic is ex-officio President of this council, whose functions are—to watch over the constitution and the laws; to advise the President touching the execution of them; to call extraordinary sessions of Congress, to ratify executive nominations, and to decide upon the employment of the local militia in particular cases. The Supreme Court is composed of eleven judges, and an Attorney General or Minister of Justice; the judges being distributed in three tribunals or chambers. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the State, and hold the office during good behaviour.

Each state of the Union must transmit annually to each House of Congress a comprehensive and circumstantial account of the receipts and disbursements of all public monies within its limits; of the condition of the several branches of industry, and the new kinds that may be introduced, with a suggestion as to the means of fostering them, and also, a census of the population and the mode of protecting and increasing it. Confiscation of property, ex post-facto laws, and torture of what ever kind, are prohibited.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From Doddridge's "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the West."

As connected with the history of the Indian War of the Western Country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian Summer."

This expression, like many others, has continued in general use, notwithstanding its original import has been forgotten. A backwoodsman seldom hears this expression, without feeling a chill of horror because it brings to his mind the painful recollection of its original application. Such is the force of the faculty of association in human nature.

The reader must here be reminded, that during the long continued Indian wars sustained by the first settlers of the Western Country, they enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was, therefore, hailed as a jubilee by the early inhabitants of the country, who, through the spring and the early part of the fall, had been hemmed up in their little uncomfortable forts, and subjected to all the distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their farms, with the joyful feelings of a tenant of a prison, on recovering its release from confinement. All was bustle and hilarity in preparing for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs, and repairing the cabins. To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring and the flowers of May.

It however sometimes happened that after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm; the smoky time commenced, and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian Summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warefare. The melting of the snow saddened every countenance—the warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The fear of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree, and this distresing apprehension was frequently realized.

Toward the latter part of February, we commonly had a fine spell of open warm weather, during which the snow melted away. This was denominated the "Pawwawing days," from the supposition that the Indians were then holding their war councils for the purpose of planning their spring campaigns into the settlements. Sad experience taught us that in this conjecture we were not often mistaken.

A few days since, I heard the venerable Judge——relate the following Revolutionary Anecdote. If you think it worthy of preserving, you are at liberty to publish it. I would remark, that I should think the story incredible, if my informant was not a man of unquestionable veracity.

"The morning following the battle at Yorktown, I had the curiosity to attend the dressing of the wounds—and among others, whose limbs were so much injured, as to require amputation, was a musician, who had received a musket ball in his knee. As was usual in such cases, preparations were made to lash him down to the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. Says the sufferer, 'Now, Doctor, what would you be at?' 'My lad, I'm going to take off your leg; and 'tis necessary you should be lashed down.' I shall consent to no such thing—you may pluck my heart from my bosom, but you'll not confine me. Is there a fiddle in the tent? if so, bring it me.' A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said, 'Now Doctor, begin,' and he continued to play, until the operation, which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note, or moving a muscle. *Middlesex Gaz.*

Beards.—One of the greatest misfortunes which France ever had to lament, the divorce of Louis le Jeune from Elinor of Guyenne, resulted from the fashion, which this prince wished to introduce of shaving his chin and cropping his head. The Queen, his wife, who appears to have possessed, with a masculine beauty, considerable acuteness of intellect, observed with some humor, that she imagined herself to have espoused a monarch not a monk.—The obstinacy of Louis in shaving himself, and the horror conceived by Elinor at the sight of a beardless chin, occasioned France the loss of those fine provinces which constituted the dowry of this princess, and which devolving to England by second marriage, became the source of wars which desolated France during 400 years. *English paper.*

Mode of preserving Ice.—Andrew Nichols, Esq. in an address before the Essex Agricultural Society, recommended the following mode of preserving ice, to those who have no ice-house. In a cool cellar in a large bin, place ground tanner's bark, 15 inches in thickness. Fill the bin with large pieces of ice except a space on all sides, and above it, of 12 inches, which should be filled with the bark. Mr. Nichols states, that ice may be kept in this manner, during the summer months, and that milk and butter placed upon and around the bin will be well preserved.

Chess.—There are in the King's Library at Paris a great number of chess men sent by the the celebrated Haroun Arreschild to the emperor Charlemagne. They were made by an Arabian artist whose name is upon them. It is said that the words *check mate* are a corruption of the two Persian words *chah mat, the king is dead.*—The Arabian historians say that this play was invented by a Bramin who wished to impress upon the mind of a king of his country *how much the Prince stood in need of his subjects.*

In contrasting our feeble proceedings with the grand works of nature, he moralist will undoubtedly find a lesson of humility. He will find that man alone is disorderly and violent: inconsistent and capricious. In the works of nature, on the contrary, what uniform harmony! Whilst we are convulsed with wars and factions, marking every where our track with blood and rapine, noise and tumult, Nature continues her course, silently but beautifully exemplifying the wisdom and consistency of its divine original—the same yesterday, to-day and to morrow.

SLOOP NEPTUNE SUNK.

On the 26d of November, as the sloop Neptune, Capt. Halstead, was on her way from New-York to Newburg, and came within about five miles of the place, she was struck by a flaw of wind, upset, and immediately sunk in sixty feet of water. The sloop was loaded in part with plaster, which rolled from its position and blocked the entrance to the cabin, so that of 51 passengers on board, a majority were drowned. The sloop was raised on the 29th ult. and towed to Newburg on Thursday evening. The names of 28 of the drowned are ascertained. The explosion of the Ætna and other steam boats, were distressing, but it is probably true that steam navigation is the safest.

Mr. Polhemus, one of the boatmen, might have saved himself; but in his attempt to rescue a lady in the water struggling for life, they both perished together. Mr. Mullock was on the quarter deck when the sloop was going down—he saw through the window the awful mental suffering in the cabin, and heard the screams of women and children for help, and lost for a moment all thought of his situation; he undertook to break away the grating which protects the window, to let them out. He had partially succeeded, when the vessel went down—some of the grating got fast in his clothes, and he went down with her—she struck the bottom with a dreadful crash—he imagined his time had come—he made a powerful effort, and succeeded in extricating himself by tearing off a part of his vest which was fast—came to the top of the water, and was finally saved.

The American schooner Harriet which was wrecked near the Barbary Coast, was struck by a whirlwind, which capsized and sunk her almost immediately. She went down so quickly *that the crew had to dive to cut the lashings of the long boat* in which they saved themselves.

A correspondent of the New York Statesman gives the following beautiful account of the Great Canal from Schenectady:

The magificence of the scene, at a distance, may be imagined, and its beneficial results partly conceived; but to have a just estimate of the genius that planned, and of the dauntless perseverance that carried this mighty work into successful operation, it must be seen. It shoots across the plain with simple grandeur; leaps over the valleys, and stretches through high lands, fields and forests, in a silver current, as it were by enchantment. To see the exhaustless wealth of a country, hitherto controlled in the exercise of its native energies, rolling on with a steady course, and dispensing its beneficence with a generous hand, is enough to make any man proud of the characteristic enterprise of his country, that almost vies with nature in its operations.

American Graduates in 1824.—Union College, 79; Yale, 68; Harvard, 67; Nassau Hall, 47; Brown, 41; N. Carolina, 34; Dartmouth, 28; Dickinson, 24; Middlebury, 24; Transnsylvania, 24; Columbia, 22; Hamilton, 18; Amherst, 17; Jefferson, (Penn.) 15; Williams, 15; Pennsylvania, 14; Bowdoin, 13; Vermont, 9; Washington, (Penn.) 6; Cincinnati, 4; Waterville, 3; Alleghany, 1.—Total 574.

The whole number of Students in Cambridge College the present year is 222; in Yale College 349. At Cambridge there are, exclusive of the above, 30 Theological, 12 Law, 10 Medical, and 3 Resident, Students. In Yale, 17 Theological, 13 Law, and 81 Medical, Students.

The new chapel at Yale was dedicated the 17th of Nov.—discourse by Professor Fitch.

The University of Virginia is about to open with the fairest prospects—six out of eight professors are obtained from Europe, and several have already arrived. Mr. Jefferson was unwilling to deprive our old institutions of their ablest men.

There are 131 students in Williams' College, and 94 in its Medical Institution at Pittsfield.

There are 136 students in Amherst College.

The numbers of the pupils at the four great classical schools in England are these: At Eaton, about 550 boys; at the charterhouse, 450; at Winchester, 270; and at Westminster, 280.

J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $14.

All charitable institutions in the United States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases:—Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist:
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823—1amfn382

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Select Classical School.

THE subscriber proposes to open at the beginning of the next year, a Select School for instruction in the Classics and other Elementary branches of Education. By confining his attention to a few, he hopes to be able to give parents a better security for the industry, improvement & good morals of those whom they entrust to his care than is practicable at larger Schools. As it must be obvious, that the Pupils of such a Seminary will enjoy superior advantages, so they must expect to make a higher compensation. On no other condition would the plan offer any adequate remuneration. The subscriber having been for several years engaged in the task of education, in the University of the State; flatters himself, that he will be able to prepare his pupils well for that Institution. His terms will be $50, per annum, to be paid semi-annually in advance. There will be a vacation of two months in the summer. Those who intend to avail themselves of the above proposals, will be pleased to give immediate information to the subscriber, that he may make his arrangements accordingly.—Care will be taken to procure for those, who may come from a distance, board on reasonable terms and in eligible houses. WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—4t94.

☞The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder is requested to give the above 3 insertions and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

Treasury Department, November 22d, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the seven per cent stock, issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 24th of February 1815, that the principal of said stock, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time, will be paid to the said proprietors or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the 1st day of January 1825, at the Treasury in Washington or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that a surrender of the certificates of the said seven per cent stock will be required at the time of the redemption, and that the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of December, 1824

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, (D. C.) Dec 2. 1824—5t95.

Education.

THE subscriber being employed to take charge of the school on Hay Mount, will open on the first Monday in January for the reception of scholars. The terms, per quarter, will be the same as at the Academy, to be paid in advance. Having had several years experience in this business, I flatter myself, that I shall be able to give general satisfaction; as the greatest attention will be paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to his care.—For further information inquire of Mr. C. Mallett and Mr. W. L. M'Neill, of this place.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec 22, 1824—3t94.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) having taken that elegant and commodious brick building on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to occupy one of the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other a RETAIL FANCY STORE in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of Goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at Auction in New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience in business and the facilities which his arrangements are calculated to afford the subscriber, he flatters himself with having it in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before effected in the state. His business will be entirely cash or on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 500 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale middling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and supra blue and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do Cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking baize
4 do 3 3 1-2 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet Vicuna shawls
1 do do do do do black do do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do do
1 do do do do cassimere do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs,
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk gloves
1 do do do do do
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black, trimming laces
Black cord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape robes
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors and dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New style silk buttons for ladies dresses
white, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India sattin
A great variety of fancy Gause Gros De Naples, zela satin spring Bolivar and Angolaine and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and silk vestings
1 do black Sinchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do flagged and bandana do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case cheap muslin robes
1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
1 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambries
4 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8 4-4 Irish linens and 1 do. Long lawn
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
2 bales each, Strelitz, Burlaps, Brown, German and white Ticklenburgs and long roles Osnaburgs
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worst'd & cotton hose
gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors, do.
1 do Negroe do
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached;
2 do. Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints calico most fashionable patterns
1 do 9-8 rich do.
1 do. 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buck skin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and madrass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
3 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortment of shell tuck, long backed side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Oarel sewing cottons
1 do. Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers,
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
4 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings,
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons.
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do. do. do. gilt,

With a general and well selected assortment of Hardware & Cutlery.

30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes iron assorted,
English blistered, German, and Crawley steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and bootees newest fashions, Philadelphia make.
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, } TEAS

French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr. Maderai
do Sicily do
L. P. Teneriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port
Sweet Malaga } WINES.

Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do
And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENSWARE, GLASS, &c. JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Oct. 7, 1824—3t83tf

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND